## KANSAS.

deace of The Missouri Democrat

Por nearly two weeks the Second District Court of this Territory has been in session at Lecompton, Associate Justice S. S. Cato, presiding.

A case which excited considerable interest in Lecompton and victnity, was disposed of yesterday. It seems that two years ago Mrs. Miller of New-Haven, Connection, obtained a dispose from her husband. Connecticut, obtained a divorce from her husband, Frederick Miller, it being established before the Court that he was guity of adultery. The woman was made guardian of her children—two beautiful little girls, one is and the other eight years of age—and with them she came to Kansas with the Connecticut colony, and she came to Kansas with the Connecticut colony, and settled at Waubousee, a little over a year since. A few days ago Frederick Miller arrived in Lecompton, and obtained from Judge Cato a writ for the arrest of the mother and her children, which was put into the hands of Deputy Marshal Fain, and he proceeded at ence to the quiet home at Waubousee, and arrested the mother and her little ones and took them as prisoners to Lecompton, where they were confronted by their annatural husband and father. Their appearance at annatural husband and father. Their appearance at some excited the sympathy of the inhabitants of that fown, their hearts were moved in behalf of the mother and her children, and they set about at once and volunteered their services to procure the release of the shildren.

Col. Sam Young of Weston, Mo., A. W. Jones, Col. Sam Young of Weston, Mo., A. W. Jones, editer of The Lecompton Union, Col. Anderson, and Judge Almond of Lecompton, all known in this country as the most violent Pro-Slavery men, came forward and before the Court they did all they could to save the children. Miller could only secure the services of an attorney from Mansfield, Ohio, named Stephens, and with the bogus law on his side, he obtained a verdict in his favor; the children were forcibly separated from their mother, taken to Leavenworth and on east. The Pro-Slavery faction in and about Lecompton showed themselves much better than the laws they had enacted, which provides for such cases as the above, by their zeal in behalf of the sufferers. But in that town, and in such a Court, begus laws triumphed, and the mother had her children kidnapped from her. And such is "law," not only in Kansas, but in several of the States! Sam Young of Weston, Mo., A. W. Jones

of the States!

Next week will be a busy one for the employees in and about the Land Office at Lecompton. Nearly all the old settlers of Lawrence have been summones. of the cld settlers of Lawrence have been summoned of appear at that office on Tuesday next, each one receivings a copy of the following notice:

THE LYKINS; Or.

R O B I T A I L L E F L O A T.

ALL INTERESTED IN LAWRENCE
LOOK OUT!!

LAND OFFICE, LECOMPTON, K. T. }

May 14, 1857.

May 14, 1857. }
To Mr. Frederick Kimball:
You AND ALL PRESONS INTERESTED IN ANY MANNER IN THE
Sown of Lawrence, which is laid out upon the following diseribed land, are hereby notified that on the 19th day of May,
1807, ROBERT ROBITAILLE, a Wyandot Indian, will offer
proof in support of his right to locate by a reservation granted
bin in the Treaties of 1842 and 1855, by and between the United
States and the Wyandot tribe of Indians, the following deseribed tract of land, bounded to-wit, (boundaries of Lawrence

"You being an adverse claimant to some portion of said land, will be permitted to offer counter proof before us at this effice." Signed,

ELI MOORE, Register, WM. BRINDLE, Receiv WM. BRINDLE, Receiver,
The question of title to this site will be a serious injury to its present progress, and, perhaps, retard its
development for several years. There are so many
adverse claimants that the question is difficult, and
will require time to settle it, give the attorney's business, and astonish people generally who are in-

Lots found a ready sale at good prices a few weeks ago. Now speculation in city lots is down, no one is desirous of purchasing until the title is settled. This living on Government land two or three years before it is brought into market, makes bad work of it, and causes considerable difficulty. Yours, Essex.

GEN. HARNEY IN KANSAS.

Genraspendence of The Cincinnati Gazette.
LAWRENCE, Kansas, May 15, 1857.
Gen. Harney has arrived at Fort Leavenworth, and

Gen. Harney has arrived at Fort Leavenworth, and taken command of the troops which have been consentrating there for the last few weeks. Col. Summer is to be sent out to do some Indian fighting on the plains. His supposed sympathy with the Free-State men has doubtless been the cause of his removal so a distant field of operations.

The General is considered perfectly "sound on the goose," and he is to remain for the purpose of assisting the Pro-Slavery faction in dragooning the people into submission to the usurpation which has been fastened upon Kansas. Secretary Stanton doubtless spoke by authority when he stated, in this city a short time since, that the whole force of the General Government would be used, if necessary, to enforce the laws and the collection of taxes. he collection of taxes.

would be used, if necessary, to emore the laws and the collection of taxes.

Gen. Smith began to be looked upon with suspicion by the berder Missourians: his remarks about their leader, Dave Atchison, were not considered very complimentary, and gave an indication of his unsoundness on the great issue. The General was thoroughly Pro-Slavery, but he had some descency about him, and could not indorse the Atchison school of ruffians, which secounts for the opposition against him on the border. But Harney is a very different person. No one can have any deubt as to his devotion to the perpetuation and extension of Slavery. He has given sufficient evidence of his soundness on that point, and his arrival here gives encouragement to our enemies, who have abundant reason to know that Buchanan is determined to do all he can to secure the final subjugation of Kansas.

ation of Kansas.

There is a diversity of sentiment at present existing favor of among the Pro-Slavery men; some are in favor of adopting a Constitution without referring it to the people for their ratification, while others are willing to submit the single clause of Slavery or Proto submit the single clause of Siavery or Freedom.
They are united, however, in advocating the policy of organizing a State Government at their Convention in September, and by so doing secure all the State officers and the United States Senators. Whether they will and the United States Senators. Whether they will proceed at once to complete their organization for a State Government, or wait until Congress shall have admitted Kansas into the Union with that Constitution, is not yet known; it is believed, however, that they have not yet decided to act as a State Government prior to the action of Communication.

prior to the action of Congress.

The bogus Legislature while in session elected Dis-The bogus Legislature while in session elected District-Attorneys, and the question has now come up as to which has authority—the Attorney-General appointed by the President or the District-Attorneys elected by the Legislature. Mr. Newsom, District-Attorney has insisted that he has authority to act: so has Mr. Wier, and the case has been argued before Cato, and he is to decide to-morrow as to who has jurisdiction. If his decision is in favor, as it probably will be, of Mr. Wier, then scores of indictments found against Free-State men fall to the ground, of no effect whatever, being issued by a District-Attorney who is not recognized as a legal officer.

whatever, being issued by a District-Attorney who is not recognized as a legal officer.

You have probably heard that the Pro-Slavery faction are fast selling out their strongholds to the Free-State men. They have already despaired of being able themselves to build cities, and consequently have been compelled to give it up, and for their sites for large towns to receive Yankee gold.

Delaware City, Atchison and Doniphan, on the Missouri, were settled by members of the Slave-State party, who at first were determined to exclude Free-State men from owning property therein. But the fact has been actabilished in this T

party, who at first were determined to exclude Free-State men from owning property therein. But the fact has been established in this Territory, that cities cannot flourish under Pro-Slavery influences, and the above towns have changed hands, and are now counted among the possessions of the Freedom party men of Kansas.

Correspondence of The Cincinnati Gazette.

LAWKENCE, Kansas, May 16, 1857.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, May 16, 1857.

Secretary Stanton, acting Governor of Kansas Territory, arrived in this city last evening; he says he came down to attend church here to-day. He is disposed to keep quiet, to make no more speeches, after his unfortunate attempt in this city a few weeks since. On the ninth of next month the Free-State Legislature meets at Topeka. The following circular has been numerously signed by several Free-State men, and sent to each member of the Assembly:

"To The Members of the General Assembly of the State of Kansas:

Kaneas: "Gentlemen: The 9th of June is the time fixed at your last session for reassembling to do the work for which you were elected. That time is fast approach-ing, and we have thought it advisable to call your atwhen you were elected. That time is fast approaching, and we have thought it advisable to call your attention to the great importance of being at your posts to engage in the fulfillment of the trust confided to you by your felow-citizens. There cannot be the slightest doubt of the success of our cause, if we all prove true to ourselves it this time. The present Administration, we are sure, as no disposition to attempt the forcible suppression of our Legislature. The act of Colonel Samner, in dispersing that body last July, was too flagrant an outrage to be austained by even the Administration of Franklin Pierce. The President and Secretary of War publica disclaimed the responsibility of that act. Since then a new Administration has been inaugurated, and Whough we may not as yet be permitted to entertain any greater confidence in its justice than we possessed in that of its predecessor, yet we are convinced that a will be controlled by a more elevated susceptibility to public opinion and a much higher order of statesunship. Upon these qualities of the present Administration, at least, we must rely for protection from any infangement of our constitutional rights.

"All should therefore be present on the 9tz of June, and complete the State organization, preparatory to administration, the total lights.

"All should therefore be present on the Salar June, and complete the State organization, preparatory to admission into the Union as a free and sovereign state.

Signed. "CHAS ROBINSON.
"G. W. SMITH.
"G. W. DEITZLER,
"M. F. CONWAY.
"S. F. TAPPAN, Jr.,
"and others."

The people have become thed of living without law,

and if the Legislature which convenes at Topeka in a few weeks fails to provide for their necessities, they are determined to rise in their sovereign capacity, in the several counties and towns, and organize themselves into well-regulated communities. The town of Hyatt and "Anderson County," so called, have been organized by the settlers, the ice has been broken, the example set, and the people in the different sections of Kansas are disposed and determined to go and do likewise.

The Land Office has been open some weeks at Le The Land Office has been open some weeks at Le-compton for the proving up of titles to preemption of land. On Tuesday, the question having reference to this town site comes up for investigation before the Receiver and Register, Ely Moore and Wim. Brindle. There are many adverse claimants to the land upon which the City of Lawrence is built. There is to be smashing work, and many will suffer, and as many be the gainers by the decision as to who has the right to hold Lawrence and dispose of lots, &c. Ios.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM JUDGE DRUM

MOND.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Daily Times.
MY DEAR Sin: In your valuable paper under date of the 20th inst., I find a communication over my sig-nature under date of May 4, 1857, from Chicago, Ill., in which I make due reference to an affidavit of Mr. H. A. Watson, which was inclosed with the communication, that had special reference to that want of fidelity which seems to characterize many of the American Latter-Day clergy, and Elder Ferramorz Little in particular. As Mr. Watson had been a member of this peculiar and new-fangled Divinity, he was and is well prepared, from a realknowledge of the scenes behind the curtain, where the treasonable degrees are conferred, called Degrees of Endowment, to speak from the Record; since it was that the affidavit of Mr. Watson was sent for the sole purpose of setting Elder Little in proper light on the subject of his relation and direct duties to the "Latter-Day Saints," but from cause or reason to me unexplained, the communication was inserted and the affidavit omitted. Now, I wished you to inser-both the communication and affidavit at the same time, for the reason that the one is an essential part of

both the communication and affidavit at the same time, for the reason that the one is an essential part of the other. In connection with those lawless and treasonable creatures now inhabiting Utah Territory, it is proper for me to make an explanation for the benefit of the many readers of your paper, in relation to the breaking up of the Court in Salt Lake City in February last past.

Some of your correspondents from Salt Lake, in speaking of the unblushing impudence of Hosea Stout at the time Judge Stiles's Court was adjourned for him by an armed mob, said that "Mr. Stout was the attention of the Government, appointed by the authority at Washington." This is not the fact. Mr. Stout never was appointed by the President, but after Gen. Holman of Iowa returned from Utah, Mr. Stout was at different Terms of Court appointed United States District-Attorney protein, by express order of the Court, but it is true that in A. D. 1855, Mr. Stout got up an application for the office of United States District-Attorney for Utah, which petition was signed by Gov. Brigham Young and A. W. Babbitt, and was also presented to Judge King, Gen. Burr, Dr. Hurt and myself for our signatures; but after we explained to Mr. Stout the fact of there being a secret onthound organization in the Mormon Church to resist the execution of the laws and Federal authority in Utah Territory, together with the further fact that the Mormons were hostile to the then Administration, and President Pierce in particular; that it was useless for him to wake the application, as he would not succeed, and that if he did get the appointment, country, Mormons were hostile to the then Administration, and President Pierce in particular; that it was useless for him to make the application, as he would not succeed, and that if he did get the appointment he could not fully discharge his duty to the Government, country, and laws of Congress, for the simple reason, that he had again and again sworn in Mormon Lodge Rooms to do all in his power to thwart the ends of the law save those of the Mormon law or Higher Priesthood; and that, as we were severally advised, and believed that such was the true state of the case, we could not, in justice to President Hieroe, the Democratic party, nor to ourselves, recommend him for the office; and that he was doing a great wrong to ask for an office which he had sworn in advance, not to execute, with fidelity, but to resist and destroy, if possible to do so; whereupon Mr. Stout concluded that his oath of office as an Elder in the Church, and his duty to the Church as a faithful member of the "Danite Band," was wholly irreconcilable with that of any office in the gift of the Federal Government, and that, as he could not absolve his allegiance to the Church and "Danite Band," it was highly improper for him to hold the commission of Attorney for the Government in Utah Territory. Indeed, Mr. Stout, as well as J. A. Kelting, A. P. Chesley, W. M. Wall, T. S. Williams, W. A. Hickman, Almerin Grow and Joseph L. Haywood, all lawyers, never pretended but that their oaths in the lodge-room where they receive endowment degrees were more binding upon them that their oaths in the lodge-room where they receive endowment degrees were more binding upon them that their oaths in the lodge-room where they receive endowment degrees were more binding upon them that their oaths in the lodge-room where they receive endowment degrees were more binding upon them that their oaths in the lodge-room where they receive endowment degrees were more binding upon them that their oaths in the lodge-room where they receive endowment degrees were more binding upon t

base and dishonorable conduct in their profession, and to rebut this the Mormons have suspended Gen. Burr, who is the pink of honor.

The present Government Attorney for Utah Territory is the Hon. John M. Hockaday, who is a gentory is the sense a good lawyer, a ripe scholar, tleman of fine sense, a good lawyer, a ripe scholar, and a bold, fearless and faithful man, and above all and over all, faithful to the Constitution of his country and laws of the land. But, as Mr. Hockadsy has been harassed for years by those Mormons, and at last by the most unjust and outrageous manner cheated and swindled out of his princely fortune by those land pirates, I fear that he too will resign his commission and cease his official labors, which would be disastrous to the new Judges who may go there under the present Administration. I frankly bear testimony to the honesty and integrity of General Burr, Surveyor-General of Utah Territory, of the Hon. Garland Hurt, the Indian Agent, as well as of Mr. Hockaday, having seen all those gentlemen repeatedly placed in the most fearfully dangerous situations in their official as well as social capacities while in that desperate community, and in each dangerous situations in their official as well as social capacities while in that desperate community, and in each and all cases found them equal to every crisis and emergency. I certainly would be guilty of rank injustice did I not most fully give to each of those gentlemen full credit for their high-toned courage, good sense, and strict regard for the positions they severally occupy in public life, and have no hesitation in saying that the removal of those men would be followed with disastrous consequences to the country and the Administration, and at the same time that their lives are in hourly danger at the hands of a band of lawless assessins the most cruel on earth.

most cruel on earth.

I am. respectfully yours.

W. W. DRUMMOND.

Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., Friday, May 22, 1837.

MR. WATSON'S AFFIDAVIT .- The following is the affidavit referred to in Judge Drummond's letter. It was accidentally omitted upon the publication of the

affidavit referred to in Judge Drummond's letter. It was accidentally omitted upon the publication of the former communication:

State of Rimois, Cunty of Cook, st.—Hiram A. Watson, being first duly sworn on oath, says that he is well acquainted with a ferramore Little of Grex, Salt Lake City, in Utah Territory; that this affiant was once a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (commonly called Mormon), and lived in Great Salt Lake City for near three years, during which time he took three endowment degrees that he Church, and that he knows from the order and secret organization in the Mormon Church that Mr. Lattle, as well as all other male members of the Church of the same degree and standing in the Church, have taken such oaths and obligations as to bind them to open hordilty to the form of Government in the United States; that he is acquainted with Judge W. W. Prummond, late a Judge in Utah Territory, ans read his letter of resignation in office, and that from what he has heard from reliable information he believes the whole to be true; that he ksams Ferramon Little to be worthy of death under the laws of the contra, and that said Little is bound by his oath to the Mormon Priess hood to contradict the charges and statements of Judge Drummond, as well as all other Federal officers, relative the Mormonism be they ever so true, or forfeit his life to the hand of Mormonism be they ever so true, or forfeit his life to the hand of Mormonism be they ever so true, or forfeit his life to the hand of Mormonism be they ever so true, or forfeit his life to the hand of Mormonism be they ever so true, or forfeit his life to the hand of Gentiles, and that the said Little has often aided and abected it he commission of murders at the request of his brotherin law, Brigham Young, and that it is a part of the church law, Brigham Young, and that the should the contribution of Brigham Young, and that the score of the church and laws of the United States; and that Mormonism beaches it was all the life to the them, unless that officer be a Mormon; and that he is bound to execute the will of the Church, and disobey the law of the land, or less his life, according to the law of the Mormon Church, and further this deponent saith not.

Subscribed and sworm to before me, this 29th day of April, 1837.

W. L. Church, Clerk of Circuit Court of Cook County, Pilinois.

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.

The rumor published last week of an attack by Indians on a party of soldiers, at Palm Grove, is confirmed. The particulars are as follows:

Two detachments numbering in all about 20 men, from Company's B and E. 5th Infantry, under command of a non-commissioned officer, were left in charge of boats, stores, &c., at Palm Grove, while the main body of the troops that had been operating in that quarter were withdrawn.

The nearest point from which water could be obtained being about three-quarters of a mile, the men

were compelled to convey it in barrels. It had been

were compelled to convey it in barrels. It had been customary for four men to carry the barrel, while sis others accompanied them as a guard.

On the 23d ult, while approaching the well, they were cut off from the camp and fired on, by a considerable number of Indians. Privates Siler, Co. B., and Springer Co. E., werre killed; privates Hauer, Co. E., severely, and Wolf, Co. B, slightly wounded. Three of the remainder threw away their arms, while the rest made a good retreat. The camp was then fortified by a breast-work constructed of barrels. While this work was going on, the Indians showed themselves, and dared the soldiers to a fair fight. The soldiers went out, and the Indians retired to a hammock. diers went out, and the Indians retired to a hammock. The savages were led by a negro, who was dressed in the hull costume of a chief; he and several others could speak very good English, and were not very choice in the epithets they applied to the whites. Sixteen Indians were counted, and, from the signs it was supposed there were as many more. They whooped around the camp during the entire night, and retired on the morning of the 24th, on discovering the appearance of Leiutenant Hill with a detachment.

The bodies of Siler and Springer were found and buried by Lieut. Hill. They were scalped, whipped and indecently mulilated. In accordance with his instructions, Lieut. H. removed the boats and stores, and delivered them to the Quartermaster at Pavilion Key.

STILL LATER. On the 1st inst. Lieut. Johnson with eix men, met and attacked about twenty-five In-dians. After sustaining the loss of one man he with-drew. It is rumored that Michael Swicord was the name of the man killed, and that the Indians secured

name of the man killed, and that the Indians secured his gan, and about five hundred rounds of ammunition. Swicord's horse being the strongest in the party, he was assigned the duty of carrying the ammunition which was being conveyed to the company.

Captains E. T. and W. H. Kendrick are in pursuit of the trail; also Company L. 4th Artillery, in boats, under command of Major Williams. Capt. A. D. Johnson, who, in consequence of impaired health, had obtained a short leave, and anticipated visiting his family, heard the above report at this place, and immediately repaired to the scene of action. We have great hope that the combined efforts to overhaul the savages will be crowned with success.

FATAL AFFRAY.

Ex-Gov. William Bebb of Ohio (now residing in Illinois) shot two men who were part of a gang insulting and disturbing his household at midnight, on the 20th inst. The Rockford Republican gives the following account of this deplorable tragedy:

account of this deplorable tragedy:

"Our community was startled yesterday afternoon by the announcement that ex-Gov. Bebb, now a resident of Seward in this County, but formerly of Ohio, of which State he was Governor, had been molested at his residence by a mob of men, and had fired upon and shot two of them, killing one man instantly. The particulars as near as we have been able to gather them up to the time of going to press, are as follows:
"It arrecays that for some time pass, a good deal of

particulars as near as we have been able to gather them up to the time of going to press, are as follows:

"It appears that for some time past, a good deal of coldness, and in many instances actual bad feeting, had been growing up among some of the Governor's neighbors, as against himself and family, springing, it is said, more or less out of jealousy of his pecuniary circumstances, and a belief that he was somewhat aristocratic in his tastes and associations. The return of his son with his wife on Thursday night from the East, whither he had been to get married, was fixed upon by the rowdy portion of the young men of the neighborhood as a proper occasion to manifest their ill feelings. They accordingly prepared themselves with cow-bells, guns, tinpans and other articles ordinarily used on such occasions, and repaired to the residence of see Governot, at a late hour in the night, and sommenced making all manner of noises, classes and outcries, assailing the house with stones, and firing toward it with their guns. After enduring this assault for some time in silence, Gov. Bebb made his appearance at the front of his house, and remonstrated with the mob, requesting them to desist. This request was received with hootings and howlings, and an increase of clasmor. After a little time he again came forward and remarked that patience had ceased to be a virtue, and that if they did not desist and leave the premises, he would be compelled to use violence. This threat only seemed to exasperate the assailants, who replied that they had come there to fight, and were only waiting for him to commence, or words to such import. He then went into the house and brought out a double-bareled shot gun, firing one barrel at the feet of the ringleaders of the mob, which shot toke effect upon one of the party, crippling him in the leg. At this some of them disthe mob, which shot took effect upon one of the party, crippling him in the leg. At this some of them dispersed, while the others rallied and made a rush upon the Governor, who raised his gun and discharged the other barrel at the foremost man, hitting him in the head and killing him instantly, whereupon his assail-

ants suddenly decamped.
"We gather the above facts from a neighbor of Gov. Bebb's, and give them as related, without vouching for their entire correctness. The affair is a very sad one, and has created much excitement in this com-

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YEARLY MEETING OF HICKSITE FRIENDS. That bratch of the Quaker family, or School of Friends, commonly called Hicksite, after the name of Elias Hicks, who, historically speaking, may be regarded as ther founder, commenced their yearly beting in this city on Sunday morning last, with meetings for worship intheir houses in Hester and West Twentytion is that of the New-York yearly meeting, there are persons from other States, more or less in representative capacities and otherwise. Among the more distinguished of these, our reporters have the names of the following: Joseph Foulke and Priscilla and Ann Townsend of Pennsylvania, Samuel Townsend of Maryland, Hiram Gover of Virginia, and William W.

Doran of New-Jersey.

A number of public friends of both sexes were in attendance on Sunday, and addressed the large assemblages which the occasion had collected. Joseph Foulke lead off at Twenty-seventh street with some forcible views of good and evil, and the proper source of the knowledge thereof necessary for the guidance of mar. The difficulty of the age was, religiously, described as growing out of a prevalent disposition to imitate Adam's course of taking counsel of what was brought to bear upon his consciousness through Eve—the "flesh and bone" principle of his own being—instead of the divine principle, which, if obeyed, would bave enabled him to avoid the eagerness to know good and evil manifested in eating "the "tree of the knowledge of good and evil," and the sure consequences and demoralizing results of their disobedience. He was followed by Samuel Townsend, who proceeded further to illustrate, in a forcible and clear manner, this doctrine of the divine guidance, which is the leading idea of Quakerism, and is usually insisted on as giving the only sure reliance for the individual development of the soul—the same being expressed by the parase, "divine light," so often used by George Fox, their founder, and William Penn, and others of the earlier Friends.

The first speaker at Hester street on Sunday morning was Mirriam Gover, who spoke in words of earnest and effective exhortation. She was followed by Ann Townshend and others. The spiritual interests of the younger members of the Society, who are generally attracted in great numbers by the yearly meetings, seemed to be a leading concern of the speakers generally. The "music question," troubles (now settled) which so lately convulsed the Society, have no doubt served to increase the concern for the welfare of this class, who are most exposed to temptations to depart from the Discipline in this respect.

Epistles have been received from a number of distant Yearly Meetings, in correspondence with this meeting, viz: the Ohio, Indiana, Maryland called the "Baltimore Yearly Meeting," because embracing a pertien of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania and Genesee Yearly meetings—the semblages which the occasion had collected. Joseph Foulke lead off at Twenty-seventh street with some

the circumstance that the epistle from the Yearly Meeting at Baltimore (Judge Taney's own residence) utters words not exceeded by any of the others in the emphatic earnestness of their warning to Friends to hold fast the integrity of their practical protest against this giant evil!

this giant evil!

During the week, since Sunday, the meetings have During the week, since Sunday, the meetings have been strictly private. To-day both the meeting-bouses named, and also the one in Heney street, Brooklyn, will be opened at 10½ o'clock, for public worship, when those of our readers feeling an interest in the doctrines of this order-loving people will have

NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM. The Fifty-first Anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society was celebrated yesterday at the Asylum, cor-

ner of Seventy-fourth street and Broadway. The exercises commenced at noon, and the combined

attractions of the weather, the scenery and the chil-

attractions of the weather, the scenery and the children secured a very large attendance.

The Rev. Edward as a selection from the Scriptures, and the children, who were nicely attired the boys in green jackets and the girls in blue freeks and white aprons), sang the Orphan's Hymn.

The Rev. Mr. Asthon then read the annual report. The Holy Scriptures are made the basis of the instructions; a little boy, who was recently taken from the institution, astonished the gentleman who took him by reciting the Book of Proverbs from beginning to end. The boys have made good progress, the past year, in arithmetic, some of them having advanced as far as geometry. The girls are particularly versed in geography, and read well; besides their usual lesson they are taught to sew, and some of them excel in this old-fashioned accomplishment. The little fancy articles they manufacture are disposed of at each anniversary, and the proceeds appropriated to the purchase of articles exclusively for their personal use or enjoyment. As the result of the last exhibition of their work, a handsome melodeon was procured, at the cost of eighty dollars, which contributes much to their grafification as an accompaniment to their sacred music. During the Summer months, little flower beds are apportioned to the boys, which awaken in them a taste for gardening; while the ample grounds of the

the Summer months, little flower beds are apportioned to the boys, which awaken in them a taste for gardening; while the ample grounds of the Asylum furnish them not only with healthful recreation, but constant opportunities for manual labor.

Two bequests have been received during the past year; one of \$500 from the late Mrs. Lyell of Freehold, N. J.; and one of \$3,000, the legacy of the late Miss Margaret Ann Prall, with the interest thereon. Last February the stable with its contents was destroyed by fire; the loss was estimated at not less than \$2,000. This, in addition to a debt of \$14,000 already resting upon the Society lineurred by enlarging the building; induced the managers to make an appeal through the daily papers, and also by direct application, which induced the managers to make an appeal through the daily papers, and also by direct application, which met with a generous response. Foremost among the donors, were two gentlemen who had once been orphan boys in the institution. They not only themselves gave liberally, but they collected from others the sum of \$222. More than \$100 of this amount was contributed by several individuals who had also been fostered in the institution.

Nonlected in the Assira April 1826. 118 68 1284

Number in the Asylum April 1, 1856....1
Admitted during the year..... Number in the Asylum April 1, 1857....105 Learning the alphabet, 1; Reading in easy lessons, 25; Reading more advanced lessons, 139; Studying Geography, 14; Studying Grammar, 69; Studying History, 16; Studying Arithmetic, simple rules, 99; Studying Arithmetic, compound rules, 1; Studying Arithmetic, including Arithmetic, fractions, interest, &c., 34; Studying Alebra, 6; Studying Geometry, 1; Writing on Sistes, 60; Writing on Paper, 75.

gebra, 6; Sindying Geometry, 1; Writing on Sistes, 60; Writing on Paper, 73.

The expenditures for the year past have been: Taxes and assessments, \$1,920; insurance, \$364; interest on loan from Seamen's Bank for Savings, \$333; return of temporary loan, \$4,220; legal expenses, \$58; printing and advertising, \$49; on account of new barn, \$500; horses and cow, \$380; repairs, \$591; salaries of Superintendent and teachers, hooks and stationery, \$1,804; for fael and lights, \$1,405; medical attendance and medicines, \$219, provisions, \$7,425; clothing and hedding, \$2,475, wages, \$1,167; stable and garden, \$743; incidental, \$466—total, \$25,128.

These expenses have been met as follows: By cash from last report, \$44; rents of real estate, \$9,431; loans from Seamen's Bank for Savings, \$5,500; interest on bonds and mortgages, \$71; payment of bond and mortgage, \$1,015; board of education, \$1,092; legacy of Mrs. Lyell, \$500; legacy and interest thereon of Miss Margaret A. Prall, \$3,130; annual subscriptions, \$1,152—less commissions for collecting,

legacy of Mrs. Lycil, \$300; legacy and interest thereon of Miss Margaret A. Prall, \$3,130; annual subscriptions, \$1,152—less commissions for collecting, \$24—\$1,127; donations, \$3,222. Total, \$25,135.

The Rev. Mr. Anthon then delivered a short address, after which the children chanted, sang and read, recited in geography and arithmetic, and gave dialogues and addresses. A little poem recited by a very little gid was particularly well received. One of the pieces was an offering to the Queen of May, who sat in a green bower and received the flowers which her subjects brought her. The Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON pronounced a benediction at the close.

The following officers were elected for the year to come: Mrs. Bethune, First Directress; Mrs. John Anthon, Second Directress; Miss M. J. Oothout, Treasurer; Miss F. Matilda Bleecker, Secretary.

Trustces—Miss Bleecker, Mrs. J. P. Van Horne, Mrs. P. Perit, Miss Brinckerhoff, Miss Emma Seton, Miss Thurston, Miss Mary A. Strong, Mrs. Isaac Gibson, Mrs. Lebbeus Ward, Mrs. Dr. C. Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Pell are the Superintendents, and the Teachers are Mr. Sheldon C. Beecher, Miss A. Wheeler and Miss M. Dempster.

The teacher of the Infant School has been an inmate of the institution since the age of eighteen months. The Asylum has been able thus far to take

mate of the institution since the age of eighteen menths. The Asylum has been able thus far to take all orphan children which have been offered, and which the rules allow to be taken. Its stated income is a little more than half sufficient to meet the current expenses. The residue has to be supplied by donations and by loans, for which the institution is now some \$20,000 in debt. It has, however, nine acres of land.

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Yesterday afternoon the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Sunday-Schools of Brooklyn took place. The render the anniversary pleasing both to the scholars and the spectators. The route through which the children were to pass-from Orange street to Fourth place in Henry street—was lined on both sides with the friends of the various schools. Bands of music. seventh streets. The attendance is of about the consisting of the Navy Yard Band, the Governor's stationed at different portions of the route, and discoursed most excellent music during the passage of the schools. The principal point of observation was the residence of Mr. Vining, No. 129 Henry street, where accommodations were provided for the Mayor and Common Council of the city. As the schools defiled past this point a most excellent view was had of them, and the devices on their banners and the appearance of the schools could be readily seen. Many availed themselves of this opportunity and crowded the vicinity. But few of the members of the Board of Aldermen availed themselves of the privilege afforded them. The Mayor, County Judge, several of the members of the Common Council and other distinguished individuals availed themselves of the privilege afforded them, and were well pleased with the appearance of the schools. coursed most excellent music during the passage of

appearance of the schools.

Some 17,000 children participated in the exercises yesterday who belonged to the Western Division. The whole number of children participating in the exercises could not have fallen short of 20,000, and would probably exceed that.

would probably exceed that.

Ten different schools assembled as early as I o'clock in their various rooms, and proceeded to the churches as assigned them in the subjoined programme. Here the exercises consisted of singing the song commencing

"See the shining dew-drops On the flowers strewed, See the morning sunbeams Lighting up the wood. Hear the mountain streamlet In the selitude, Proving, as they sparkle, God is ever good."

Prayer was then offered, after which the Anniversary Hynn was sung, which was followed by addresses. In the First Presbyterian Church, Henry street, the Rev. Dr. Kenneday delivered a brief address to the

hildren. In the Clinton avenue Church, addresses were In the Custon avenue Church, addresses were de-livered by the Rev. Dr. Buddington and the Rev. Dr. Hubber of the Carlton avenue Methodist Church. In the Washington avenue Church the Rev. Dr. Suydam of Fishkill, and F. Tuthill, esq., of The Nex-York Times, addressed the children.

In the Washington avenue Church the Rev. Dr. Suydam of Fishkill, and F. Tuthill, esq., of The Nex-York Times, addressed the children.

In the Eastern Division there were at least three thousand children. Music was furnished by Stewart's Band, and the Schools in this section counter-marched through Clinton avenue from Myrtle to Fulton avenue. Their appearance was beautiful and the holiday given on this occasion may long be remembered by both scholars and spectators. Clinton avenue was througed with a multitude who had assembled to witness the display, and passed off peacefully and peaceably.

The police arrangements under Deputy Superintendent Folk, were complete in every respect, and on this occasion no conflict of authority was shown.

The procession of the Western Division occupied nearly three hours in passing a given point. At the conclusion of the parade the scholars were conducted back to their rooms, and after partaking of refreshments, dismissed.

ments, dismissed.

Mr. John E. Hanford was the Grand Marshal of the

Mr. John E. Hanterd was the Grand Massand of the Jay, under whose direction all passed off without confusion or disturbance. Each school carried banners, bearing appropriate devices. Some of them were cetten up with great taste and no lack of expense. Each school seemed to vie with the others, and strive which should exhibit the largest number of scholars. The hillings were all well decrease and bord area.

Which should exhibit the largest number of scholars.

The children were all well dressed, and hore a neat
and pleasing appearance. They all returned home,
doubtless weil pleased with the day's performance.

The following churches were opened for the occasion and occupied by the schools mentioned in con-

sion and occupied by the schools mentioned in connection therewith:

Strong-place Eaptist Church—Westminster Presbyterian,
William street Mission, Gowanns Beptist, Nelson street Mission, Smith street Mission, South Congression, Hedding Methodist, Exercises under the direction of Wm. B. Shaw.

Middle Reformed Datch Church—Strong place Baptist, Strong
place Beptist Mission, North Reformed Butch (Gowanns), First
place Methodixt, Under the direction of Joseph H. Field.

South Presbyterian Church—Middle Reformed Dutch, Bethesda, Summit street Reformed Dutch, First Reformed Dutch. Under the direction of F. J. Ten Eyek.

First Presbyterian (Remsen street)—First Presbyterian (Hen.

ry street), Pligrims, Montague Mission, Warren street Mission.
Under the direction of R. W. Ropes.

Church of the Pilgrims. Sands street Methodist, City Park
Mission, Pacific street Methodist. Under the direction of S. U.
F. Odell. Reformed Dutch Church-Central Baptist, First Re

formed Presbyterian, Boerum-street Mission, South Presbyte-ian, Sloam. Under direction of F. A. Fisher. Pierrepontatreet Baptist Church—Third Presbyterian, Ply-nouth, Elm place Congregational. Under direction of R. J. Thorne.

mouth, Elim place Congregations. Under direction of R. J.
Thorne.
Central Baptist Church—First Presbyterian (Remsen street).
Adams street Mission, Washington-street Methodist, St.
Mark's. Under direction of Henry Hagner.
Pignouth Church—Second Presbyterian, Pierrepont-street
Espitst. Bethel. York street Methodist, John-street Mission,
Navy Mission, First Congregational Methodist, German Evantedical. Under direction of Charles Clark.
First Presbyterian Church, Meany street—First Baptist,
Fiest Presbyterian Church, Meany street—First Baptist,
Fiest Saptist Church—Reformed Dutch on the Hights, Myrtile-avenue Mission, Centenary Methodist. Under direction of
L. K. Miller.

K. Millet.

Referenced Dutch (On the Hights)—St. Ann's No. 1, St. Ann's

Z. Central Presbyterian, Borden Mission. Under direction

C. Mail.

No. 7, Central Presbyterian, Borden Misson. Chart Archard of C. C. Mudge.

Clenton areaue Congregational Church—Atlantic-street Baptist. Dean street Methodist. Cariton-avenue Methodist. Park Congregational, Mount Prospect Mission. In charge of Wm. H. Wilson.

Summerfield Methodist Church—East Reformed Dutch, East Brooklyn Presbyterian, Skillman-street, Bedford-avenue Baptist. Ebeurser Methodist. In charge of S. C. Hills.

North Reformed Dutch Church—Waalington-avenue Baptist. Summerfield Methodist. Given-avenue Presbyterian. Bedford Congregational, Hope Mission, Clove-road Methodist. In charge of Geo. W. Bieceker.

De Kolb areaue Methodist Church—Clinton-avenue Congregational, North Reformed Dutch, Vanderbilt avenue Mission, Orphan Asylum. In charge of Wm. Vail.

of Gro. W. Biercker.

De Kalb arenue Methodist Church—Clinton-avenue Congregational, North Reformed Dutch, Vanderbilt avenue Mission,
Orphan Asylum In charge of Wm. Vail.

J. The schools were divided into two sections. After
the exercises in the churches, the Western Division
countermarched in Henry street, between Orange and
Allertic and the Exercise Division is Clinton-avenue. Atlantic, and the Eastern Division in Clinton-avenue between Myrtle and Fulton.

## CRICKET.

Yesterday was the second day and conclusion of the match at Hoboken between the first eleven of the New-York Club and sixteen of the Newark Club. At the termination of the first day's play, matters looked as if the New-Yorkers must win the match and have a high figure to boast of; but the play yesterday presented a different picture, and the score shows a close game— the New-Yorkers winning by only 12 counts. The Newark bowlers did much better yesterday than on Monday, making but four "wides," while on the first day they gave sixteen. The Newarks also improved considerably upon their first day's batting, while the bats of the New-Yorkers were not as steady or successful as in the first innings. Taking everything into seideration, however, it was a well contested match. and reflected no discredit upon either Club. The following is

NEW-YORK CLUB. SEW-YORK CLUB.
Second Innings.
H. Wright l. b. w. b. Ward. 12
Spivey b. Hallis. 12
Spivey b. Hallis. 15
Barker b. Hallis. 10
Willey b. Hallis. 10
Word b. Barker.
Crossley run out. 7
Sharp b. Hallis. 11
Men and to at. 11
Men and to at. 12
Men b. Ward un out. 13
Men b. Ward un out. 14
Men b. Ward. 15
Men b. Ward un out. 15
Men b. Crossley Un out. 15
Men b. Ward un out. 15
Men b. Barker. 15
Men b. Ba Wartz b. Barker...
Ward ran out.
McNair stumped Higham...
Saker c. Sharp b. Barker...
J Jefferson b. Barker...
Warner not out.
Elverson c. Higham b. Barker
o Kidd b. Crossley...
5 Wheatcroft c. Wright b. Crossley. Leg Byes... Wides...

RECAPITULATION. NEW-YORK CLUB. NEWARK CLUB. ..... Total.....

UNION COURSE, L. I .- TROTTING-Tuesday, May 26 .- Purse and stake, \$800. Mile heats, best three in

25, 1857.-Match \$1,000. Mile Heats, in wagons

H. Woodruff, b. g. Uncle Sam. 1 1 2 2 Wm. Wheelan, b. g. Brattleborough. 2 2 2 United States of the Course, L. I.—Trotting—Monday, May 25, 1857.-Match \$200. Mile Heats, to wagons.

CENTERVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, best 3 in 5 in harness.

THE POLICE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE POLICE COMMIS-SIONERS. The Board held a morning session yesterday; pre ent Messrs. Draper, Bowen, Nye and Chqlwell.

The following circular prepared by the General Sc perintendent, has been addressed to the Captains of of the various Police Districts of this city and Brook-

SUPERISTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.
No. 80 WHITE STREET, New-York, May 26, 1857.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITEN POLICE.

No. 38 WHITE STREET, No. 494, May 20, 1837.

TO CAPTAIN

She: On the 21st day May inst., in compliance with an order received by me from the Commissioners of Police, you were directed to make your reports and returns to the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Many of the Captains have compiled with this order, while others have neglected its requirements.

The Commissioners have regarded this neglect with forbear ance, being aware that unremitted efforts have been made by those whose positions should have induced them to frown upon any violation of the laws of the State of New York, and which misguided efforts have influenced several officers of this department to disregard the mandates of the law. No such applicate for your deriliction of duty now exists, as the foundation of hostility to the law and its requirements is removed by the decision of the Supreme Court; and I again refer you to the order above allowed to, and require a promptobedience to the same.

A neglect or refusal on your part to comply with the rules and regulations of this department above indicated, will be immediately reported to the Commissioners of Police, by whom it will meet with prompt action.

I inclose to you duplicate copies of the law, as well as of the rules and regulations of this department.

The following resolutions were adopted:

By Gen. Nye:

The following resolutions were adopted:
By Gen. Nye:
Resolved. That Mr. Bowen be substituted on the Committee
in Station-Houses in place of Mr. Stranshan during the conimation of his illness.
By Mr. Bowen:
Resolved. That the subject of a police uniform be referred to
be Committee on General Discipline.
A communication was received from the General
Superintendent inclosing returns from Deputy Superindent Folk. Referred to Committee on Laws and
Ordinances.

The new Board begins to be recognized in other quarters than among the applicants for positions in the Police Department. In two or three instances yesterday complaint was made to the Superintendent by merchants whose stores had been robbed, and poe assistance requested in the discovery of the pe

Further than this no business of interest was tran-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE. Mayor Wood and Judge Russell, calling themselve the Commissioners of Police, met in the Mayor's Office yesterday afternoon, and made some eight or ten appointments in the Police Department, over which the pretend to have control. The session was private, an our reporter was unable to obtain the names of those who were so highly favored by Messrs. Wood and

In answer to a question by one of the reporters yes terday morning as to his course, the Mayor, with a du bious smile, replied substantially as follows:

tions smile, replied substantiany as follows:

"I have seen nothing as yet to change my intentions, and shall pursue the course I have already indicated. The decision of the Supreme Court is what we anticipated. Indeed, we are gratified, rather than else, with the result in that Court, because we now have the control of carrying it up to the Court of Appeals, whereas, if it had been decided in our favor, we should not have had this power to press the points

to a final decision in that Court. We are gratified with it, also, more especially because of the entress weakness of the points taken by the majority of debench who decided against us, and the strange of Judge Roosevelt's points.

"We do not, therefore, see any grounds whatever for pursuing a different course; on the contrary are going on as we have. We (the old Board of Phlice Commissioners, are to have a meeting this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making appointments and transacting whatever other business may come before us, as the regular and legally constituted Police Commissioners.

"There are not, however, I believe, any case of insubordination to be tried by us this afternoon. The captains and men are almost unanimously in our favor; three only refuse to recognize our authority."

THE TEN GOVERNORS AND THE NEW POLICE LAW. At the meeting of the Board of Ten Governors yes

erday afternoon, Gov. Townsend called the attention of the members of the Board to an article which appeared in one of the papers of Saturday in reference to Warden Gray of the City Prison having applied to the new Police Commissioners for police officer to be stationed about the City Prison to prevent a concernd plan for the escape of prisoners, which it had been intimated by an anonymous letter was to be attempted. He had expected that a communication would have been sent to the Board by Mr. Gray giving an explanation, but none had been received. He believed nation, but none had been received. He believed that the Board had the power to protect this and all other institutions under their charge, and in conclusion offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas. The law passed at the meeting of the last Legal-ture, styled the Metropolitan Police Law, is calculated to durb the efficiency of the present Police organization of the city, therefore.

tr, therefore,

keselved, That watchmen be temporarily appointed by
the Warden of the City Frison, to insure the safe chatchy as
the prisoners in that institution—the Board being alone respoble for the safe keeping of the immates.

GOV. ANDERSON said that Warden Gray had restreed as a second of the contract. Gov. Anderson said that Warden Gray had received an anonymous threatening letter, and mentioned the fact that he had consulted Mr. Draper is ply as a friend, for advice; and he believed this was the cause of the preamble and resolution being pesented. Had the Board applied to Mayor Wood to have officers stationed at the Tombs, he thought the resolution would not have been presented.

Gov. Pincksyr said that Mr. Gray had conferred with him, and he advised him to call upon Mr. Draper. For his part, he did not acknowledge any but the new Commissioners.

he new Commissioners.

Gov. Duono said that Mr. Gray only consulted M

Gov. Duoro said that Mr. Gray only consided Mr. Draper from the fact that he was for some years a member of the Board of Governors, and Mr. Draper had taken the responsibility of sending some men there whom the employees in the City Prison did not recognize as police officers. He said the Governors do set ask any odds of the Albany Commissioners of Fenando Wood, as they could protect the institution under their charge. He thought the anonymous letter and the detailing of men there was a trick resorted to for the purpose of getting the new Police law recognized. Gov. PINCKNEY objected to the adoption of the pre-

Gov. PINCKNEY objected to the anoption of the pre-amble, and asserted that the only police we now have is the five men allowed by the Supervisors.

Gov. Townsend claimed that there is a police force, and throughout the city will be seen men wearing stars, who, in cases of breaches of the peace, make arrests as heretofore.

Gov. Salth did not wish to enter into a discussion the constitutionality of the new Police law, which

of the constitutionality of the new Police law, which has already been procounced constitutional by the Gov. OLIVER said that the preamble and resolution

was the copiest thing he ever saw. By this Gov. Townsend was endeavoring to commit the Board of Ten Governors to the support of Mayor Wood and his Ten Governors to the support of Mayor Wood and his nefarious acts in attempting to resist what is mow a law, which should be sustained until repealed or declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. He was opposed to committing the Beard on either side, and did not consider it just to have this preamble and resolution brought up when there were five Democratic members to four opposition.

Gov. Anderson referred to the preamble, and charged Gov. Townsend with having during the past Winter asked the Legislature to commit a greater outrage than the Police Law could ever be, by passing a law to appoint instead of electing the members of this Board.

Gov. Tiemann said he believed the Police law was

GOV. TIEMANN said he believed the Police law was

Gov. Tirmann said he believed the Police law was unconstitutional, and no doubt the party that passed it did so for party purposes, and it was probably opposed upon the same grounds. He was opposed to the Board committing itself upon one side or the other, and accordingly moved that the pramble is on the table, and the resolution go to the Committee on City Prison, with power to employ whichmen. His motion was adopted by the following vote: Yeas-Governors Gunther, Smith, Anderson Dugro and Tiemann. Nays—Governors Townsend, Moleney and Pinckney.

MEETING OF THE WHIG GENERAL COM-MITTEE. A special meeting of the Whig General Committee

wa- held last evening at the Clinton House, in Brosd-way, near Eighth street. Mr. J. B. Dodge presided, and W. J. Conklin acted as Secretary.

The following letter from Superintendent Tailmadge

was read:

was read:
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NO. 88 White street, New York, May 28, 1857.
MY DEAR SIR: I received your note, inviting me
to attend a meeting of the Whig General Committee
on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., and regret that the circumstances under which I am placed will preclude my attendance with you. Although placed in office by these with whom I have had no political affinity, I cannot throw off my allegiance to our old Whig party,

cannot throw off my allegiance to our old Wing party, and wish it steady success.

It combines the highest principles of honor and integrity, and I shall ever be proud to be numbered among your association of glorious spirits.

Tender, my Dear Sir, my sincere thanks to the Whig General Committee for the honor they have conferred upon me by clothing me with official position; and, while tendering my resignation as your President, ever regard me as a member of your fraternity, and believe me,

Sincerely and gratefully, your Whig friend.

F. A. TALLMADGE.

WILLIAM A. CONCKLIN, esq., Secretary, &c.

Mr. J. P. Dodge offered the following resolutions which were adopted, and the meeting adjourned to the

Mr. J. P. Douge offered the following resonances, which were adopted, and the meeting adjourned to the third Tuesday in June:

Whereas, This city is at present in a condition of disobelisnee to law, which may lead to most serious results, and selected as such condition has been brought about by the cadesions of the municipal efficers to prevent the excention of certain laws emated by the Legislature of the State, and referring in their operation to this otty; and whereas, it is the province of this Committee, being a representative body, to declare its views upon the subject; therefore Resolved, That the time has arrived when it is the duty of all good citizens to throw saide the bonds of party, and units in one common cause in detense of the Constitution and the law.

Resolved, That the action of the authorities of this city, in preventing the execution of the new Police and other laws, aiming as it does at the foundation of all representative government, is of a nature to subvert that government itself, and can only meet with the disapproval and sternet condemnation of all boarest and law subding citizens.

Resolved, That which presuming to decide upon the constitutionality of these or any other laws, we at the same time assert, as a faced principle of our government, and as a cardinal point of Whig faith, that all laws, no matter whose interests they may affect, or what changes are manifest duties as citizens, should be obeyed and enforced until they are either declared unconstitutional, or become the subject of legislativ

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE IN BROOKLYN. Yesterday morning Deputy Superintendent Folk requested each of the captains of the several police districts to meet at his office at 2 o'clock p. m. Upon

reporting themselves at that hour they were severally narded a communication (which appears above.) Upon the receipt of this order Captains Smith of the First, Guischard of the Fifth, Stillwell of the Seventh, Combs of the Eighth, and Miller of the Ninth Districts

expressed a willingness to comply with the order. Captains King of the Second, Powers of the Fourth, and Mullen of the Sixth Districts positively refused to comply with the order. Capt. Cass of the Third District would not express his intentions one way or the other. He would take time to consider it.

A difficulty exists at the Fourth District Station House, which may lead to unpleasant consequences. This Police District is composed of the Seventh and Eleventh Ward policemen. The Captain (Powers) refuses to obey any orders save those emanating from the Mayor or Chief of Police, and will not recegning the Superintendent of Police. Under these eircumstances, the Deputy Superintendent has directed Assistant Captains Wright and Stewart to take charge of the Eleventh Ward police, and control the men as if no captain was in command of them. This order will be promptly obeyed by the Assistant Captains, or "Sergeants," as they are on the side of the new law. In consequence of this some trouble may yet eners between the Captain and his Assistants. The Eleventh